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EXAMINER	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/522,510	WU, YOUFENG	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	William H. Wood	2193	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *13 July 2005*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *3,6,7,9,11-29,36,37 and 39-46* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *3, 6, 7, 9, 11-29, 36-37, 39-46* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☒ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claims 3, 6, 7, 9, 11-29, 36-37, 39-46 are pending and have been examined.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (a) the invention was known or used by others in this country, or patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country, before the invention thereof by the applicant for a patent.
>
> (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

2. Claims 16-17 and 20-22 and 36, 42 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(a) as being anticipated by **Calder** et al., "Value Profiling and Optimization". In order to expedite prosecution, only the new substantial claim limitations are addressed below. Otherwise the rejections are the same as before indicated.

Claim 16

Calder disclosed a computer-implemented method comprising:

- identifying a candidate load instruction in a software program *(page 16, first sentence of section 6)*;
- instrumenting *(page 11, last paragraph)* the software program to, when executed sample a location-value every S occurrences of the candidate load

instruction *(page 20, first full paragraph)* wherein S is an integer greater than 1 *(page 32, section 8.2, last paragraph)*;

- storing an occurrence frequency of the location-values into a data structure *(page 16-23, section 6)*; and
- executing the software program *(page 11, section 4)*.

Claim 17

Calder disclosed the computer-implemented method of claim 16 wherein instrumenting includes,

inserting instructions in the software program to count the number of times each location-value is sampled *(page 20, second full paragraph)*; and

inserting instructions in the software program to keep track of top location-values *(pages 5-11, section 3)*.

Claim 20

Calder disclosed the computer-implemented method of claim 17 wherein inserting instructions to keep track of top location-values includes inserting sampling instructions configured to profile the top N occurrences of location-values, where N is an integer *(pages 5-11, section 3)*.

Claims 21 and 22

The limitations of claims 21 and 22 correspond to claims 16 and 17 and thus are rejected in the same manner.

Claim 36

Calder disclosed the computer-implemented method of claim 16, wherein S is chosen so that a statistically valid number of location-values are sampled *(page 32, section 8.2, last paragraph)*.

Claim 42

Calder disclosed the machine-readable medium of claim 21, wherein the instrumenting of the software includes inserting track instructions in the software program to keep track of top location-values *(page 5-11, section 3)*.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 6, 24, 25, 28, 40 and 43, 44 and 46 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Connors** et al., "Compiler-Directed Dynamic Computation

Reuse: Rationale and Initial Results" in view of **Feller et al.**, "Value Profiling" and in further view of **Keller** et al. (USPN 5,355,487).

Claim 6

Connors, **Feller** and **Keller** disclosed the computer-implemented method of claim 3 wherein the input-set comprises a plurality of input registers, and each set-value comprises an input register value for each of the plurality of input registers *(as above under claim 1)*, and wherein instrumenting further comprises:

- inserting instructions into the software program which, when executed, will combine each of the input register values into a single value *(as above under claim 1)*; and
- inserting instructions into the software program which, when executed, will index into a data structure of profile indicators using the single value *(**Keller**: column 9, lines 17-20)*.

Connors did not state *for each set-value, combining each of the input register values into a single value*. In the analogous profiling art, **Keller**, it was demonstrated that it was known at the time of invention to utilize combining values into a single value (column 9, lines 11-31; "The key to the table is a functions of ..."). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to implement the profiling system of **Connors** with combining register values into a single value as suggested by **Keller**'s teaching. This implementation would have been obvious because one of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to store profile information

about the reuse regions of code in an efficient use of memory (**Keller**: column 9, lines 13-17; using a key or "single value" to access a hash table of profiled heuristics).

Claim 24

Connors did not explicitly state the computer-implemented method of claim 23 wherein sampling the set values includes:

- representing each set-value as a single value; and
- accessing a data structure as a function of the single value to modify a profile indicator.

In the analogous profiling art, **Keller**, it was demonstrated that it was known at the time of invention to utilize combining values into a single value (column 9, lines 11-31; "The key to the table is a functions of ..."). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to implement the profiling system of **Connors** with combining register values into a single value as suggested by **Keller**'s teaching. This implementation would have been obvious because one of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to store profile information about the reuse regions of code in an efficient use of memory (**Keller**: column 9, lines 13-17; using a key or "single value" to access a hash table of profiled heuristics).

Claim 25

Connors and **Keller** disclosed the computer-implemented method of claim 24, wherein accessing a data structure comprises accessing a data structure at least as large as a number of expected reuse instances *(**Connors**: page 162-163, section 3.1)*.

Claim 28

The limitations of claim 28 correspond to claim 24 and thus are rejected in the same manner.

Claim 40

The limitations of claim 40 are substantially the same as for claim 24 and are rejected in the same manner.

Claim 43

Connors, **Feller** and **Keller** disclosed the computer implemented method of claim 3, wherein during the execution, the sampling is performed every S occurrences of the set-values, and wherein S is an integer greater than 1. **Feller** demonstrated that it was known at the time of invention to utilize instrumentation for profiling (page 262, left column, last paragraph) and profile sampling both with an S value of 1 or greater (page 259, right column, third to last sentence; sampled less often indicates multiple S values). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to implement the profiling system of **Connors** with instrumentation and

sampling as found in **Feller**'s teaching. This implementation would have been obvious because one of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to make use of common (and therefore easily used) tool/method for gathering profiles of a system (additionally, **Connors** explicitly points to using **Feller**'s techniques; page 159, first full paragraph, left column).

Claim 44

Connors, **Feller** and **Keller** disclosed the computer implemented method of claim 3 further comprising, for each set-value, combining each of the input register values into a single value. **Connors** did not state *for each set-value, combining each of the input register values into a single value*. In the analogous profiling art, **Keller**, it was demonstrated that it was known at the time of invention to utilize combining values into a single value (column 9, lines 11-31; "The key to the table is a functions of ..."). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to implement the profiling system of **Connors** with combining register values into a single value as suggested by **Keller**'s teaching. This implementation would have been obvious because one of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to store profile information about the reuse regions of code in an efficient use of memory (**Keller**: column 9, lines 13-17; using a key or "single value" to access a hash table of profiled heuristics).

Claim 46

Connors, **Feller** and **Keller** disclosed the machine readable medium of claim 9 further including instructions, which when executed by a machine, cause the machine to, for each set-value, combine each of the input register values into a single value. **Connors** did not state *for each set-value, combining each of the input register values into a single value*. In the analogous profiling art, **Keller**, it was demonstrated that it was known at the time of invention to utilize combining values into a single value (column 9, lines 11-31; "The key to the table is a functions of ..."). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to implement the profiling system of **Connors** with combining register values into a single value as suggested by **Keller**'s teaching. This implementation would have been obvious because one of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to store profile information about the reuse regions of code in an efficient use of memory (**Keller**: column 9, lines 13-17; using a key or "single value" to access a hash table of profiled heuristics).

5. Claims 4 and 41 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Connors** et al., "Compiler-Directed Dynamic Computation Reuse: Rationale and Initial Results" in view of **Feller et al.**, "Value Profiling" and in further view of **Keller** et al. (USPN 5,355,487) an in further view of "Dictionary of **Computing**".

Claim 4

Connors, **Feller** and **Keller** did not explicitly state the computer-implemented method of claim 3 wherein combining comprises:

- folding each of the input register values to create folded values; and
- concatenating the folded values.

Computing demonstrated that it was known at the time of invention to utilize folding and hashing using a key value (page 196 and 221; *folding* and *hashing*). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to implement **Connors**', **Feller**'s and **Keller**'s system with folding and hashing as found in **Computing**'s teaching. This implementation would have been obvious because one of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to use simple direct and quick methods to access information.

Claim 41

The limitations of claim 41 are substantially the same as for claim 4 and as such are rejected in the same manner.

6. Claim 13 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Connors** et al., "Compiler-Directed Dynamic Computation Reuse: Rationale and Initial Results" in view of **Feller et al.**, "Value Profiling" and in further view of **Keller** et al. (USPN 5,355,487) as applied to claim 12 in further view of **Chang** (USPN 5,933,628) and in further view of **APA** (unchallenged former Official Notice).

Claim 13

Keller, **Connors** and **Feller** did not explicitly state the computer-implemented method of claim 12 further comprising:

i) *identifying a group of control equivalent candidate region entries and candidate load instructions*

ii) *inserting instructions prior to the group, wherein the instructions set a predicate register every S occurrences*

iii) *inserting profiling instructions at each of the control equivalent candidate region entries and candidate load instructions, wherein the profiling instructions are predicated on the predicate register*

Chang demonstrated that it was known at the time of invention to use predicate registers for decision control as in item iii) (**Chang**: column 5, line 52 to column 6, line 18). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to implement **Keller**, **Connors** and **Feller**'s sampling and profiling of reuse regions system with predicate registers utilized by code as found in **Chang**'s teaching. This implementation would have been obvious because one of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to reduce the amount of branches in the code and thus speed up and lineate the whole operation. **APA** demonstrated that it was known at the time of invention to instrument code as little as possible and hence use a small section of instrumentation code for multiple regions of the to be observed code, where possible as in item i) and ii). Thus, It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at

the time of invention to implement **Keller**, **Connors** and **Feller**'s sampling and profiling of reuse regions system with functionality to insert small amounts of instrumentation code which could observe several regions of the observable code. This implementation would have been obvious because one of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to reduce the amount of damaging additional instrumentation code, and thus improve the efficiency of the profiling operation by allowing the overall code to behave as closely as possible to the original uninstrumented code. S occurrences is met in the same way as in claim 12.

7. Claims 18 and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Calder** et al., "Value Profiling and Optimization" in view of **Chang** (USPN 5,933,628).

Claim 18

Calder did not explicitly state the computer-implemented method of claim 16 further comprising:

i) *identifying a group of control equivalent candidate region entries and candidate load instructions in the software program*

ii) *inserting instructions in the software program prior to the group, wherein the instructions set a predicate register every S occurrences*

iii) *inserting profiling instructions in the software program at each of the control equivalent candidate region entries and candidate load instructions, wherein the profiling instructions are predicated on the predicate register*

Chang demonstrated that it was known at the time of invention to use predicate registers for decision control (**Chang**: column 5, line 52 to column 6, line 18). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to implement **Calder**'s sampling and profiling of reuse regions system with predicate registers utilized by code as found in **Chang**'s teaching. This implementation would have been obvious because one of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to reduce the amount of branches in the code and thus speed up and lineate the whole operation. Official Notice is taken that it was known at the time of invention to instrument code as little as possible and hence use a small section of instrumentation code for multiple regions of the to be observed code, where possible as in item i) and ii). Thus, It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to implement **Calder**'s sampling and profiling of reuse regions system with functionality to insert small amounts of instrumentation code which could observe several regions of the observable code. This implementation would have been obvious because one of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to reduce the amount of damaging additional instrumentation code, and thus improve the efficiency of the profiling operation by allowing the overall code to behave as closely as possible to the original uninstrumented code. S occurrences is met in the same way as in claim 12.

Claim 19

Calder disclosed the computer-implemented method of claim 17 *wherein the candidate region includes a plurality of candidate load instructions* (as above). **Calder** did not explicitly state *each of the plurality of load instructions being predicted on a common predicate register.* **Chang** demonstrated that it was known at the time of invention to use predicate registers for decision control (**Chang**: column 5, line 52 to column 6, line 18). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to implement **Calder**'s sampling and profiling of reuse regions system with predicate registers utilized by code as found in **Chang**'s teaching. This implementation would have been obvious because one of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to reduce the amount of branches in the code and thus speed up and lineate the whole operation.

8. Claims 3, 7, 9, 11-12, 14-15, 23, 26-27, 29, 37 and 39 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Connors** et al., "Compiler-Directed Dynamic Computation Reuse: Rationale and Initial Results" in view of **Feller et al.**, "Value Profiling".

Claim 3

Connors disclosed a computer-implemented method *(page 158, abstract)* comprising:

- identifying a candidate reuse region of a software program *(page 164, section 4)*;

- determining an input set for the candidate reuse region, wherein the input set comprises a plurality of input registers for storing input values of the candidate reuse region *(page 162-163, section 3.1; and page 165, section 4.4 for actual selection)*;
- to, when executed, profile set-values for the input set *(page 159, left column, first full paragraph)*, wherein each set-value comprises an input register value for each of the plurality of input registers *(page 162-163, section 3.1)*;
- executing the instrumented software, wherein the executing includes tracking, during the execution, a number of times a set-value is encountered *(page 158, abstract; page 162-163, section 3.1; page 162, right column first two lines, "dynamic computation")*.
- selecting, based on the tracking, the candidate reuse region as a computation reuse region *(page 162, first paragraph under section 3.1, "a computation instance is reusable when its input register values match ...")*

Connors did not explicitly state *instrumenting*. **Feller** demonstrated that it was known at the time of invention to utilize instrumentation for profiling (page 262, left column, last paragraph) and profile sampling both with an S value of 1 or greater (page 259, right column, third to last sentence; sampled less often indicates multiple S values). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to implement the profiling system of **Connors** with instrumentation and sampling as found in **Feller**'s teaching. This implementation would have been obvious because one of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to make use of common (and therefore easily used)

tool/method for gathering profiles of a system (additionally, **Connors** explicitly points to using **Feller**'s techniques; page 159, first full paragraph, left column).

Claim 7

Connors, **Feller** and **Keller** disclosed the computer-implemented method of claim 3 wherein instrumenting further comprises:

- inserting instructions to profile the top N occurring set-values *(**Connors**: page 159, left column, last full paragraph; page 165, right column , third full paragraph, top k; **Feller**: page 262, left column, last paragraph)*, where N is chosen as a function of an expected number of reuse instances *(**Feller**: page 259, left column, last paragraph)*.

Claims 9 and 37

The limitations of claims 9 and 37 correspond to claim 3 and thus are rejected in the same manner. **Feller** demonstrated that it was known at the time of invention to utilize instrumentation for profiling (page 262, left column, last paragraph) and profile sampling both with an S value of 1 or greater (page 259, right column, third to last sentence; sampled less often indicates multiple S values). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to implement the profiling system of **Connors** with instrumentation and sampling as found in **Feller**'s teaching. This implementation would have been obvious because one of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to make use of common (and therefore easily used) tool/method for

gathering profiles of a system (additionally, **Connors** explicitly points to using **Feller**'s techniques; page 159, first full paragraph, left column).

Claims 11 and 12

The limitations of claims 11 and 12 are substantially the same as for claims 23 and 24 and as such are rejected in the same manner. Further, **Feller** disclosed wherein S is chosen so that a statistically valid number of registers are sampled *(page 259, right column , last 3 sentences)*. Wherein an occurrence frequency is another form of a probability of occurrence, as the more frequently it occurs the more like it is to occur.

Connors did not state *for each set-value, combining each of the input register values into a single value*. In the analogous profiling art, **Keller**, it was demonstrated that it was known at the time of invention to utilize combining values into a single value (column 9, lines 11-31; "The key to the table is a functions of ..."). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to implement the profiling system of **Connors** with combining register values into a single value as suggested by **Keller**'s teaching. This implementation would have been obvious because one of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to store profile information about the reuse regions of code in an efficient use of memory (**Keller**: column 9, lines 13-17; using a key or "single value" to access a hash table of profiled heuristics).

Claim 14

Keller and **Connors** disclosed the computer-implemented method of claim 12 wherein storing comprises:

- accessing a record in the data structure as a function of the set-value *(**Connors**: page 162, section 3.1, "computation instance")* and
- incrementing a profile indicator at the record *(**Connors**: alters the record accordingly or else would be useless)*.

Claim 15

Keller and **Connors** disclosed the computer-implemented method of claim 12:

i) wherein periodically sampling further comprises sampling set-values in the plurality of registers at the beginning of a candidate reuse region *(**Connors**: page 165-166, sections 4.3 and 4.4; Connors describes determining the entry points into the reuse region and needing to profile them)*

ii) the plurality of registers being input registers to the candidate reuse region *(**Connors**: page 162, first paragraph in section 3.1)*

Claims 23

Connors disclosed a computer-implemented method comprising:

- selecting candidate reuse regions within a software program *(page 162, section 3.1, at least noted by the fact that the buffer records instances which may not become reuse regions, see last sentence of the first paragraph)*

- selecting reuse regions within a software program *(page 164, section 4)*, the selecting including,
  - isolating set-values for candidate reuse regions to produce a set of top set-values *(page 158, section 1; and page 162-163, section 3.1; page 164, section 4.2; page 165, right column, third full paragraph, top k detections)*;
  - storing an occurrence frequency of each of the top set-values into a data structure *(page 162-163, section 3.1; page 165, right column, third full paragraph)*; and
- selecting the reuse regions as a function of the occurrence frequency of the set-values *(pages 164-166, section 4.2-4.4)*.

Connors did not explicitly state periodically sampling. **Feller** demonstrated that it was known at the time of invention to utilize instrumentation for profiling (page 262, left column, last paragraph) and profile sampling both with an S value of 1 or greater (page 259, right column, third to last sentence; sampled less often indicates multiple S values). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to implement the profiling system of **Connors** with sampling of variable times as found in **Feller**'s teaching. This implementation would have been obvious because one of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to make use of common (and therefore easily used) tool/method for gathering profiles of a system (additionally, **Connors** explicitly points to using **Feller**'s techniques; page 159, first full paragraph, left column).

Claim 26

Connors and **Feller** disclosed the computer-implemented method of claim 25 wherein selecting comprises marking as reuse regions those candidate reuse regions having a finite number of top set-values that have a probability of occurrence greater than a threshold *(**Connors**: page 165, right column, third full paragraph, top k account for a large fraction)*.

Claim 27

The limitations of claim 27 correspond to claim 23 and thus are rejected in the same manner.

Claim 29

Connors did not explicitly state the machine-readable medium of claim 27 further comprising:

- identifying a candidate load instruction within the candidate reuse region *(**Connors**: page 165, right column , third full paragraph)*; and
- to profile location-values for the candidate load instruction *(**Connors**: page 165, right column , third full paragraph)*.

Connors did not explicitly state *instrumenting*. **Feller** demonstrated that it was known at the time of invention to utilize instrumentation for profiling (page 262, left column, last paragraph). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to implement the profiling system of **Connors** with instrumentation as found in

Feller's teaching. This implementation would have been obvious because one of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to make use of common (and therefore easily used) tool/method for gathering profiles of a system (additionally, **Connors** explicitly points to using **Feller**'s techniques; page 159, first full paragraph, left column).

Claim 39

The limitations of claim 39 are substantially the same as for claims 23 and 29 and as such are rejected in the same manner.

9. Claim 45 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Connors** et al., "Compiler-Directed Dynamic Computation Reuse: Rationale and Initial Results" in view of **Feller** et al., "Value Profiling" in view of **Keller** et al. (USPN 5,355,487) and in further view of "Dictionary of **Computing**".

Claim 45

Connors, **Feller** and **Keller** disclosed the computer-implemented method of claim 44, wherein the combining of each of the input register values into a single value includes:

> folding each of the input register values to create folded values; and
>
> concatenating the folded values.

Computing demonstrated that it was known at the time of invention to utilize folding and hashing using a key value (page 196 and 221; *folding* and *hashing*). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to implement

Connors', **Feller**'s and **Keller**'s system with folding and hashing as found in **Computing**'s teaching. This implementation would have been obvious because one of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to use simple direct and quick methods to access information.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed 13 July 2005 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Applicant argues: 1) **Calder** does not disclose sampling every S occurrences wherein S is greater than 1; 2) **Connors** does not disclose tracking a number of times a set-value is encountered; 3) in regard to claim 11, no disclosure of combining; 4) in regard to claim 23, no disclosure of basing selection on probability; and 5) further in regard to claim 23, no disclosure of "periodically sampling set-values for one of the candidate resuse regions to produce a probability of occurrence of top set-values, wherein each of the set-values includes values of input registers for one of the candidate resuse regions". The arguments are not persuasive.

First, **Calder** does indicate sampling with S greater than 1 (page 32, section 8.2, last paragraph, "different sampling periods").

Second, **Connors** does indicate "*a*" number of times set values are encountered (page 162, section 3.1, end of first paragraph). A computation instance is used to track said values at least one time.

Third, claim 11 is referenced back to claims 23 and 24, which clearly indicate combination to single value.

Fourth, at least note **Connors** page 162, section 3.1, computation instance matches when values occur more than once. Additionally note page 162, section 3.1, first paragraph, "An entry supports the reuse for a particular compiler specified region by detecting the situation in which all of the input information is recurrent". This indicates basing selection on probability as in occurrence under the broadest reasonable interpretation.

Fifth, **Feller** demonstrated periodically sampling as indicated above under the rejection of claim 23. **Connors** (page 165, "top k" discussion) does not address sampling. This section seems to discuss region formation, which the broadest reasonable interpretation of the claim language still reads upon **Connors**. The claims do not address region formation. This could be a possibly difference worth pursuing.

The above rebuttals are believed to address all of Applicant's raised arguments. Extraneous additional issues and independent claims are believed to be covered by the above statements.

Conclusion

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within

TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Correspondence Information

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to William H. Wood whose telephone number is (571)-272-3736. The examiner can normally be reached 9:00am - 5:30pm Monday thru Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Kakali Chaki can be reached on (571)-272-3719. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are (571)273-8300 for regular communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703)305-3900.

William H. Wood
October 3, 2005

KAKALI CHAKI
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2100